



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES AND BRIEF ARTICLES

[Unsigned notes are by the editor]

Owing to the increased cost of publication, the price of MYCOLOGIA will be advanced to four dollars (\$4.00) at the beginning of 1920. This price will also apply to back volumes; which can still be supplied in complete sets.

Professor L. R. Hesler, formerly of the Department of Plant Pathology of Cornell University, is now head of the Department of Botany of the University of Tennessee, a position recently made vacant by the death of Professor S. M. Bain.

Mr. C. G. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, Ohio, spent the last week in August and the first two weeks in September at the Garden studying and photographing types of *Xylaria* and the larger species of *Hypoxylon* in the Ellis Collection, which contains numerous type specimens of North American Pyrenomycetes.

Mr. H. B. Weiss, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, is making a study of the beetles and other insects that infest fungi, and finds that the species that feed on woody fungi are usually different from those infesting mushrooms. He would be glad to receive specimens when accompanied by the correct name of the host.

Dr. W. C. Coker was actively engaged during the past summer in completing his investigation of the genus *Clavaria*. Besides devoting considerable time to library and herbarium study at the Garden and other institutions, he was able to spend several weeks in collecting at various localities in the eastern United States, from North Carolina to New England, where conditions were suitable for the development of the coral-fungi. His series of illustrations of this interesting group of fungi is excellent.

It was stated in the September number of MYCOLOGIA that Dr. C. T. Gregory had accepted a position in Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. H. S. Jackson asks me to correct this erroneous statement and to say that Dr. Gregory was retained after July 1 as extension pathologist of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, having immediate charge of extension work in vegetable and truck crop diseases. He did consider a position in Virginia, but finally decided not to accept it.

The *American Journal of Botany* for July, 1919, contains a list of the publications of the late Prof. Atkinson prepared by Dr. H. M. Fitzpatrick, of Cornell University. It covers five and a half pages printed in small type. A brief sketch of his life appears in the same number. Another account appeared in the *Botanical Gazette*, contributed by Prof. Whetzel, of Cornell. The best recent photograph of Prof. Atkinson is probably the one published by Mr. Lloyd in his *Mycological Notes* for June, 1919.

Two valuable circulars were recently issued by Dr. Mel. T. Cook, of the New Jersey Experiment Station. One deals with the common diseases of herbaceous plants used as ornamentals, and the other with the diseases of shade and ornamental trees. They are both well illustrated, and contain directions for treatment in all cases. The subject of ornamentals is too often overlooked by the plant pathologist, who usually has more than he can do in attending to the wants of diseased economic plants. Here is a chance for the establishment of a fellowship for an extended investigation of the diseases of ornamental plants.

In a report on white pine blister rust control for 1918, Dr. G. P. Clinton and his associate, Dr. Florence McCormick, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, describe a method of making artificial infections of detached leaves in Petri dishes, where they may be kept alive for weeks and closely watched, while the amount of moisture and light may be readily controlled. Leaves of trees and shrubs may be handled in this way, but herbaceous leaves are apt to wilt. In the same report, it is stated

that the blister rust enters pine trees through the stomates on their leaves, producing at first characteristic golden-yellow spots or bands.

The first specimen of *Grifola Berkeleyi* I have seen from Alabama was sent in last July by Mr. J. E. Fries, of Birmingham. This very large polypore occurs at the base of oak trees and is evidently parasitic on oak roots. It has received several names, such as *P. anax*, *P. lactifluus*, and *P. subgiganteus*, all of which are characteristic; but the earliest name, *P. Berkeleyi*, was assigned by Fries in 1851 to a fragment sent to him by Berkeley, who received it from Curtis in North Carolina. While in Virginia last summer, I saw an immense specimen of this fungus growing against the base of an oak on the college campus at Blacksburg, which measured fully two feet across.

A bulletin has recently been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture treating of the rosette disease of pecan trees in the southern states. After considerable experimenting, it has been discovered that this serious disease is caused by soils deficient in humus, fertility, and moisture supply. In setting new orchards the bulletin recommends that only good land be used. Deep sand, clays underlaid with sand, and eroded hillsides should be avoided. After the orchard is planted the cultural practices should be such as to increase the depth, humus content, fertility, and moisture-holding capacity of the surface soil as rapidly as possible, and to conserve moisture during dry periods. Inter-cropping with shallow-rooted plants and legumes is a good practice.

Mrs. John R. Delafield collected a number of interesting fungi at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, in August and presented them to the Garden herbarium. Notes and colored drawings accompanied several of the specimens which were of particular value. The very rare *Tyromyces balsameus*, the dainty little *Prunulus cyaneobasis*, and the brilliantly-colored *Melanoleuca Russula* were among the number. Also: *Chanterel minor*, *C. cinnabari-*

nus, *C. Chantarellus*, *C. infundibuliformis*, *Hydrocybe conica*, *Melanoleuca albissima*, *Clitocybe clavipes*, *Gymnopus carnosus*, *Lactaria torminosa*, *Cortinarius alboviolaceus*, *Tyromyces lacteus*, *Tremellodon gelatinosum*, *Hydnum velutinum*, *Helvella crispa*, *Macropodia fusicarpa*, *Aleuria aurantia*, *Otidea grandis*, and many other species.

An old English walnut tree in Lynchburg, Virginia, was referred to in the last number MYCOLOGIA as having borne diseased fruits since about 1915. This walnut blight, *Bacterium juglandis*, has been known since 1900 on the Pacific coast, where it is considered a most serious disease and one not amenable to treatment. In 1913, it was reported in New York and New Jersey, and in 1916 it was found quite generally distributed in the eastern United States. During the latter year, it was observed that infection took place about the last of May, but the disease did not penetrate deeply into the tissues of the nuts until the middle of August. In California, infection occurs about flowering time and is serious if the weather is moist. The only hope of controlling this bacterial blight lies in the discovery of immune or resistant varieties.

The oldest Japanese chestnut tree on our grounds, one that has survived since the early days of the Garden, persisting through the terrible epidemic of canker which killed off all the other chestnuts, failed to put forth its leaves last spring. It is dead—killed by an attack of the canker that was almost imperceptible at first but finally proved too strong for it. This tree has been carefully observed for fourteen years, or since the canker was discovered in this vicinity. The disease gained entrance several years ago through a small branch three feet above the ground and worked away at the base of the trunk until it was completely girdled. Only one small canker was found in the top of the tree, which had a spread of twenty feet or more and remained green through the season of 1918.

Leaf-blight of the plane-tree and white oak has been unusually prevalent this season, owing to the wet weather in May. This

disease, which renders the trees so unsightly, may be controlled by sanitation, pruning, and spraying, but the process is expensive and exacting. Spraying alone will be of value if done at the proper time. Use the strongest Bordeaux mixture (5-5-50), applying it thoroughly with a power sprayer before the leaves are half grown, and repeat two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days according to the weather. This solution kills the summer spores and prevents infection of the new leaves. If the dead twigs and leaves, both on the trees and on the ground, are collected and burned, the winter spores will be killed and the disease will not appear with the opening of the buds. All the trees in a given locality should be treated at once.

In an article on the growth of wood-destroying fungi on liquid media contributed to the *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* for April, 1919, by Zeller, Schmitz, and Duggar, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Many wood-destroying fungi are not suitable for growth experiments with liquid media.

2. With respect to the media employed and to the species studied, *Merulius pinastri*, *Polyporus lucidus*, *Polystictus versicolor*, *Pleurotus sapidus*, and *Trametes Peckii* grow best in the order named. Others grow well only on certain media, *e. g.*, *Lenzites vialis*, *Daedalea quercina*, and *Merulius lacrymans* on Richards' solution.

3. Czapek's solution with the monobasic, and Richards' solution with the mono-, di-, and tribasic potassium phosphate proved generally to be suitable media. Thus, there is a decided indication of the desirability of selecting a specific medium for each fungus.

Dr. Robert T. Morris has been collecting fleshy fungi on his country place at Stamford, Connecticut, and sending them to the herbarium of the Garden. He recently sent in a very peculiar gray form of *Venenarius solitarius*, and specimens of the rare *Melanoleuca pallida* and *Lactaria atroviridis*. He writes as follows: "I ate a good-sized piece of the *Lactaria atroviridis* and found it fairly tender, sweet, and good, with no bad effects fol-

lowing. The large colony of this species passed away before I could get your answer about edibility. I also tried a mess of *Melanoleuca pallida* and found it to be a first-rate mushroom, not in the very best class, but merely excellent." Speaking of the relation of fire to fungi, he writes: "About one hundred acres of my country place were burned over two years ago in early May, leaving several hundred chestnut stumps in the burned area. Last year *Fistulina hepatica* was more abundant on the burned stumps than on the others. This year it is very abundant on the burned stumps—sometimes three or four specimens to the stump."

DR. WILLIAM GILSON FARLOW

Dr. Farlow died at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on June 3, 1919. He was born in Boston in 1844 and graduated at Harvard in 1866. He afterwards studied botany in Europe for several years, chiefly with Professor de Bary. In 1874, he became a member of the Harvard faculty, and three years later was appointed professor of cryptogamic botany, which position he held for a period of forty years.

He was a pioneer in cryptogamic botany in America, and wielded an influence through his teaching, his publications, his library, his herbarium, and his instructive and stimulating correspondence, that has scarcely been equaled. Honors were showered upon him from all parts of America and Europe, and no one more richly deserved them. The funeral services were held in Appleton Chapel and he was buried in Newton Cemetery.

All of his large collection of books and manuscripts was left to Harvard University, to constitute the Farlow Reference Library. The sum of \$25,000 was left in trust to his assistant, Mr. A. B. Seymour, who will enjoy its income during his life. On his death this fund will be added to a gift of \$100,000 previously made to Harvard and known as the John S. Farlow Memorial Fund. On the death of Professor Farlow's widow, \$100,000 will be given to the University and added to the same fund.

W. A. MURRILL

A POLYPORE PARASITIC ON TWIGS OF ASIMINA

This species, *Inonotus amplexans*, was first described by the writer (Bull. Torrey Club 31:600. 1904) from specimens collected by R. M. Harper on the Ocmulgee River near Lumber City, Georgia, in September, 1903. The fruit-bodies were found encircling living twigs of *Asimina parviflora*.

There are now four other specimens in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. A collection was made on *A. parviflora* at Rock Springs, Orange Co., Florida, on August 28, 1909, by Mr. C. H. Baker, who stated that it was first observed by him about 1904.

Two collections were made by Mr. Baker on *A. pygmaea* in August, 1909; one near McDonald and the other near Plymouth, in Orange Co., Florida. He says that the fungus is peculiar to *Asimina*, and that the twigs on which it grows usually appear to be killed.

When Dr. G. Clyde Fisher was in Florida recently, he collected the same polypore on living twigs of *Asimina angustifolia* at Gainesville, July 29, 1919, thus adding another specimen and another host to our collection.

This interesting fungus is now known from Georgia and northern Florida, occurring on three species of *Asimina*: *A. parviflora*, *A. pygmaea*, and *A. angustifolia*.

W. A. MURRILL

AN ORANGE-COLORED PUFFBALL

Calvatia rubroflava has been collected two past seasons in the dahlia bed near the museum building of the Garden, but well-developed specimens were not obtained until brought in by Miss Eaton on August 22, evidently having grown from the same patch of mycelium. This puffball, which is easily recognized by its orange color, is very rare, although widely distributed in gardens and other cultivated places. The species was first described by Cragin in the *Washburn College Bulletin* for 1885, from specimens collected in Kansas in October. The measurements given in his description, which is copied below, are rather small, my plant being 3½ inches broad and nearly three inches high.

"*Lycoperdon rubro-flavum* sp. nov. Small, from less than an inch to an inch and a half and nearly as broad, obconic, tapering gradually downward to the rooting origin, rather than contracted into a stem-like base. Peridium thin, vanishing irregularly above, where it is orange-red to orange-brown in color, evenly rounded, and farinaceous, with scattered, low, conical spines and granules, which become blackish from greyish white; below brownish pink, naked, shining, and irregularly shrunken-rugose. Capillitium and spores olivaceous orange, the external portion having the orange tint deeper and becoming bright orange-red when exposed by the secession of the peridium. Spores subglobose, with a depression on one side, mostly non-pedicellate, smooth, very small, about 003 mm. in diameter."

W. A. MURRILL

A MEETING OF PATHOLOGISTS ON LONG ISLAND

About one hundred plant pathologists, representing many sections of America, as well as England and Holland, met on Long Island, June 24-28, to study potato diseases in the field and to discuss these and other diseases of immediate interest to farmers and horticulturists. The plans were carefully arranged by Dr. M. F. Barrus; the Farm Bureau prepared charts; and many farmers loaned their cars for tours to various sections of the Island.

On Tuesday afternoon, the pathologists met in Riverhead and were welcomed by Mr. Talmage; on Wednesday, they made a tour of the North Side, returning to Riverhead for an evening meeting; on Thursday, the South Side was visited, and a meeting was held at Watermill, with addresses by Dr. Cotton, of England, Dr. Quanjer, of Holland, Dr. Pethybridge, of Ireland, and Dr. Edson, of Washington; on Friday, an inspection trip was made in Nassau County, starting from Mineola; and on Friday evening there was a conference at the McAlpin Hotel in New York City.

A meeting of Northeastern Pathologists, in charge of Prof. C. R. Orton, was held at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden on Saturday, June 28, at which potato leaf-roll, the potato wart disease, apple scab, etc., were discussed and an illustrated lecture given by Dr. Quanjer. There was also a meeting of the advisory board.

The importance of such conferences and field inspection tours cannot be overestimated. The New York Botanical Garden was represented by Dr. Seaver, Dr. Stout, and the writer.

W. A. MURRILL

BOLETI FROM CONNECTICUT

Prof. H. L. Wells, of Yale University, is well known as a chemist, but it is not so generally known that he is an ardent mycologist and mycophagist during the vacation season. He and his daughter Gertrude have sent from the vicinity of Old Lyme, Connecticut, and elsewhere a great many specimens of interesting fleshy fungi. In a letter written at Old Lyme on July 30, he says:

"In a section of the woods here is a remarkable place for boleti, and several I have not identified. I have found *B. felleus* in great abundance, also *B. indecisis*, perhaps equally abundant, which unless very young I cannot distinguish except by tasting or bruising. *B. alveolatus* and *B. bicolor* are also very common; and I have seen *B. illudens*, *B. scaber*, *B. ornatipes*, *B. pallidus*, *B. gracilis*, *B. subglabripes*, *B. punctipes*, *B. luridus*, *B. speciosus*, *Strobilomyces strobilaceus*, and *Boletinus pictus*, curiously rare here. *B. cyanescens* and *B. chromapes* are often common, but have not yet appeared.

"Of course, I have found many other things besides boleti. One of the most interesting was a specimen of *Amanita Caesarea*, which I have not found before in this locality. However, seventeen years ago, I found some small specimens of it at Grove Beach, Conn., and fifteen years ago two magnificent plants near Worcester, Mass.

"I have found also *Boletus Gertrudiae*, which Peck described for me, not very accurately, as the specimens always decayed before he got them, and I think I mixed up two species in my account of it to him. He said it was a very remarkable thing."

Then Prof. Wells sent specimens of *B. illudens*, *B. chromapes*, *B. griseus*, *B. pallidus*, and large collections of *Boletinus castanellus* and *Boletus Gertrudiae*. On July 31, he wrote as follows:

"As I happened to find about a dozen specimens of *Boletus Gertrudiae*, described by Peck about seven or eight years ago, and

not quite correctly through *my own fault*, as you are at liberty to state, I sent you a box of them to-day by parcel post, and if you think this a good species I hope you will describe it anew, as Dr. Peck wrote me he hoped to do, but did not get to it. I give you my description of it on another sheet of paper."

As this group of fungi is very difficult and can be accurately known only through careful studies of fresh specimens, I give Professor Wells' notes on *B. Gertrudiae* almost in full. He is probably the only man who is thoroughly acquainted with this species.

"Pileus nearly flat when rather young, usually becoming nearly hemispheric when older. Color at first light-brownish-yellow, usually brighter yellow toward margin, and becoming bright-yellow at maturity all over, and then often paler in the central part. Glabrous and somewhat moist to the touch, rather bright and shining. Usually 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Flesh always white until decay sets in. Tubes very small, white, and stuffed, then yellow, becoming rusty-yellow with age. Stem pure-white without and within at first, slightly reticulate, then later the top of the stem for about an inch or more becomes bright-yellow and this color extends gradually downward, without and within, as the plant grows older and finally the whole stem may become bright-yellow. The stem is solid, large, and enlarged toward the base."

This species occurs in rather dense frondose woods in many places near Old Lyme in mid-summer. The aspect of the plant is large and stout, resembling *B. edulis*. It was named for Miss Gertrude Wells, who has been an amateur mycologist since she was six years old.

W. A. MURRILL